ENTOM.

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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER, 1926

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JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (FOURTH REVISION)

(Effective on and after July 3, 1926)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 4 of the rules and regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fourth revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated April 26, 1926, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 4.—Regulation of movement of farm products.

Control of movement within the regulated area.—No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products *within* the regulated area, except that any such movement, when determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle, shall be subject to such control measures as may be necessary to prevent such risk.

As a condition of certification by the United States Department of Agriculture of farm products for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points *outside* of such area, all movements of such articles within the regulated area in any State shall be subject to such control by State regulations and restrictions as will, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, prevent exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Control of movement of produce to points outside the regulated area.—The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn, peas and beans in the pod, cabbage, parsley, carrots with tops, beets with tops, onions with tops, lettuce, outdoor grown flowers, hay, straw, unthreshed grains, and forage crops to points outside the regulated area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive: *Provided*, That any of the restricted farm products listed in this paragraph may be certified for direct interstate shipment to points outside the regulated area upon compliance with the conditions set forth in regulations 7, 8, and 9, following: *Provided further*, That any of the farm products enumerated originating outside of the regulated area may be reconsigned at the freight yards or docks in Philadelphia, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Trenton, N. J., and other transfer points within the regulated area for direct interstate shipment therefrom to points outside of the regulated area when each package or container is marked with the name and address of the grower and when conditions have been complied with which may be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be necessary to safeguard such interstate shipment and a certificate for such shipment has been secured from such inspector: *Provided further*, That the interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That the interstate movement of any farm products originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That hay or straw when used as packing for materials or articles other than fruits or vegetables may be shipped without inspection or certification.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products originating in the regulated area other than those enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

This amendment shall be effective on and after July 3, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDED JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE PERMITS HAY AND STRAW TO BE USED FOR PACKING

(Press notice)

JULY 7, 1926.

An amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine permitting the interstate shipment, without inspection or certification, of hay or straw when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables was signed July 3 by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to become effective immediately.

Under the regulation as originally issued the interstate movement of hay or straw from points in the regulated area was prohibited during the period June 15 to October 15 inclusive. This prohibition has caused a rather serious situation in Philadelphia. Both hay and straw are used for packing in connection with a long list of articles. The Federal Horticultural Board feels that hay or straw used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables constitutes practically no menace in the spread of the beetle. In order to certify hay and straw for packing purposes even without inspection an amount of work and expense would be entailed which the Board is not prepared to meet during the coming season. The movement of hay and straw except for the packing purposes indicated, is prohibited.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the enclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act, (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48 (fourth revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, modified Regulation 4 of said regulations, effective on and after July 3, 1926, by providing for the interstate movement of hay or straw from points within the regulated area designated in regulation 2 thereof, without inspection or certification, when used as packing for materials or articles other than fruits or vegetables. A copy of the amendment in question is enclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the enclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1926.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[This notice was sent to 76 railroads and 2 express companies doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 22, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (4th revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Japanese beetle sent you under date of July 2, your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of amendment No. 1 to the regulations of the quarantine, and press notice relative thereto.

It will be noted that this amendment allows shipments of hay or straw when used as packing for materials or articles other than fruits or vegetables without inspection and certification.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1926.

Having determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the farm products listed in regulation 4 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, with regulations (fourth revision), from the regulated area as defined in regulation 2 of said revised rules and regulations, it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after October 1, 1926. This order advances the termination of the restrictions provided for in regulation 4 from October 16 to October 1, 1926, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of September, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The restrictions on the movement of farm products which are terminated by this order are intended to be in force only during the period when the beetle is abundantly present and in active flight. It is recognized that there is no risk from the movement of such products after this period has terminated and the beetle has disappeared. The action taken, therefore, is merely to terminate the restrictions on the movement and thus stop the cost of administration at the earliest possible moment.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (THIRD REVISION)

(Effective on and after August 4, 1926)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August, 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 23, 1924, as amended, notice is hereby given that the following counties and townships in the State of Ohio are now added to and included

within the area therein designated as infested by the European corn borer, and said Regulation 3 is amended accordingly:

Counties of Williams, Defiance, and Paulding, and the townships of Gorham, Franklin, Dover, German, and Clinton, in *Fulton County;* townships of Ridgeville, Freedom, Napoleon, Flatrock, and Pleasant, in *Henry County;* and townships of Monroe, Palmer, Perry, and Greenburg, in *Putnam County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 4, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of August, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE AMENDED TO INCLUDE NEW COUNTIES IN OHIO

(Press notice)

AUGUST 5, 1926.

Several counties and townships in Ohio were yesterday added to the territory now under quarantine on account of the European corn borer, it was announced to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Early scouting indicates that there has been considerable spread of the pest in the western part of Ohio, the infestation reaching the Indiana line. Inasmuch as the roads leading out of this area enter Indiana where no infestation is known to occur, and since many of the automobiles leaving this area go as far as Illinois and even to Iowa, it was considered necessary to amend the regulations to include this additional territory, with the object of retarding all spread by commercial and other vehicles.

While all of the townships which were added to the area designated as infested are not actually known to be infested, the greater part of them are, and undoubtedly the remainder will be found to be infested as scouting progresses. Green corn on the cob is now appearing on the market and at the roadside stands necessitating the inspection of automobiles and other carriers.

The newly added territory consists of the counties of Williams, Defiance, and Paulding, and the townships of Gorham, Franklin, Dover, German, and Clinton, in Fulton County; townships of Ridgeville, Freedom, Napoleon, Flatrock, and Pleasant, in Henry County; and townships of Monroe, Palmer, Perry, and Greenbury, in Putnam County.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 3 to the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), effective August 4, 1926, given notice that the counties and townships in the State of Ohio listed in the attached copy of said amendment No. 3 are now added to, and included within, the area in that State designated as infested by the European corn borer, and that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), as amended, has been modified accordingly.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this_____day of _____, 1926.

(Signature)_____

(Title)_____

[This notice was sent to 48 transportation companies doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., August 4, 1926.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stats. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment (No. 3) to the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective August 4, 1926. The effect of said amendment is to include in regulation 3 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision) certain additional territory in the State of Ohio which has been designated as infested by the European corn borer. Copies of said amendment No. 3 may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Deparment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. Marvin,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

[Published in the Toledo News-Bee, Toledo, Ohio, August 7, 1926]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

Post Office Department,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, August 23, 1926.

Postmaster.

My Dear Sir: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 3 to regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective August 4, 1926, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn borer infestation by adding new infested areas in Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Fulton, Henry, and Putnam counties in the State of Ohio.

Under quarantine order 43 the following plants and plant products may not be accepted for mailing to points outside of the area designated as infested unless accompanied with a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that such plants and plant products are free from the corn borer:

Corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass, from all infested areas, throughout the entire year.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to from the infested areas designated in the quarantine order and amendments thereto is subject to the restrictions of that order, and all concerned will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. Regar,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NARCISSUS BULB QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 62

(Effective on and after July 15, 1926)

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine each and every State of the Continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of certain

injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the Continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after July 15, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no Narcissus bulbs shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or carried by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE.
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 62

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

Narcissus bulbs.—Bulbs of the genus narcissus, including Paper Whites, daffodils, jonquils, the so-called Chinese sacred lily or Chinese narcissus, and other species of this genus.

Bulb flies.—The greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.) and the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen).

Eelworms.—*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn, and any other eelworms attacking narcissus bulbs.

Inspector.—Either (*a*) an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, or (*b*) an official State inspector duly commissioned to act also as an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Certificates.—The certification as a condition of interstate movement required in regulation 3.

Regulation 2.—Restrictions on interstate movement of narcissus bulbs.

The restrictions on the movement of narcissus bulbs covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 62 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all species and varieties of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate transportation in any State of the Continental United States or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the movement of cut flowers of narcissus.

Regulation 3.—Conditions governing interstate movement of narcissus bulbs.

No interstate movement of narcissus bulbs will be allowed except upon compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (*a*) or (*b*) and (*c*) and (*d*) following:

(*a*) The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs will not be allowed unless and until such bulbs have been certified by an inspector to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms on the basis of both field and crop inspection as provided for in Appendix A.

(*b*) The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs which have been determined by such inspection as is required under (*a*) to be clearly infested with bulb flies or eelworms or both shall not be allowed unless and until such bulbs have been disinfected or treated, under the direction of, and in manner satisfactory to, the inspector, and so certified by the inspector, as indicated in Appendix B.

(*c*)[1] As a condition for the certification provided for in (*a*) and (*b*) above, the grower will be required to present, in the form of an affirmation (see Appendix C), evidence satisfactory to the said inspector that prior to the planting of the crop concerned, all of the planting stock, unless certified as above as apparently uninfested, was disinfected in the same manner and method as herein required as a condition of interstate movement of the resulting crop.

(*d*) The issuance of certificates shall be conditioned upon the State requiring, as a condition of intrastate movement, that all bulbs produced for distribution or sale in the State shall be given the inspection and certification and,

[1] Not to be required as to the crop of 1926.

if found to be infested, the treatment, required in this regulation for interstate movement.

Based on the inspection required in this regulation, the inspector designated for the State concerned will issue to each grower a certificate either of inspection or disinfection, as required by (*a*) or (*b*) hereof, and such number of shipping certificates based thereon as may be necessary for the movement of the crop certified. Such certificates will be issued only for the bulbs which have actually been inspected by the inspector and the use of such certificates in connection with bulbs which have not been inspected as provided in this regulation is unlawful: *Provided*, That certification of stock assembled from a number of growers shall be conditioned on the prior inspection and certification as required in this regulation of the plantings and crops of the individual growers concerned.

Regulation 4.—Conditions governing field inspection of the growing bulbs.

Persons growing narcissus bulbs with the intention of requesting certification for movement of the crop interstate shall make application for field inspection as far as possible in advance of the probable date required for such inspection to the inspector designated for the State concerned.

Regulation 5.—Conditions governing inspection of harvested bulbs.

Persons intending to move or to allow to be moved interstate harvested narcissus bulbs shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of movement to the inspector designated for the State concerned. Application should show the quantity of the bulbs which it is proposed to move, together with exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date or period of shipment. Applicants will be required to assemble the bulbs to be inspected and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused.

Regulation 6.—Marking requirements for interstate movement.

Every crate, box, or other container of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate movement shall have securely attached to it the appropriate shipping certificate as provided for in regulation 3. In the case of a carload lot or other bulk shipment, such certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to the shipment.

Such certification shall remain and continue as a condition of any reshipments in original containers for interstate movement of such certified bulbs, but shall not be required with respect to retail sales of broken lots taken from certified shipments.

Regulation 7.—Penalties for violation of regulations.

Outstanding certificates may be withdrawn and further certification may be refused as to any grower or shipper who has violated any of the rules and regulations herein provided governing the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs or who has falsely labeled or mislabeled any shipment with the intent of evading any of the provisions of these rules and regulations.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 15, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

INSPECTION OF NARCISSUS AS A CONDITION OF ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES COVERING BULBS TO BE SHIPPED INTERSTATE

The inspection required under these regulations includes two examinations,[1] the first in the field, to be made during the growing period approximately at the middle of the flowering period; and the second at the time the bulbs are lifted, or if more convenient, in the storage sheds prior to shipment.

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[1] In view of the lateness of the season, the issuance of certificates for the shipping season 1926 may be based on one inspection, to be made at the time of lifting or prior to shipment.

APPENDIX B

TREATMENT OF BULBS INFESTED WITH BULB FLIES OR EELWORMS

Plantings of narcissus bulbs found, as a result of field or storage shed inspection, to be infested with bulb flies or eelworms, as a condition of certification for interstate movement must be sterilized by the hot-water method or other treatment approved by the inspector.

THE HOT-WATER TREATMENT FOR BULB FLIES AND EELWORMS

This treatment involves the submersion of the bulbs in wire baskets, slat boxes, or other containers, in water ranging in temperature from 110° to 111.5° F. for a period of not less than two and one-half hours. The range of temperature during this period shall not fall below 110° F. and for the safety of the bulbs, should not exceed 111.5° F. In order that all bulbs may be exposed to the same temperature, the water should be agitated or circulated during the period of treatment so that a uniform temperature is maintained throughout the sterilization tank. To prevent heating of the bulbs following the treatment, it is desirable that they be plunged into or syringed with cold water promptly on removal from the sterilizer. Bulbs which are not intended for immediate planting should be dried by some means, mechanical or otherwise, before storage or shipment.

THE CARBON-DISULPHIDE TREATMENT FOR BULB FLIES

Experimental work conducted in California indicates that the vacuum method of fumigation with carbon disulphide is effective against the bulb flies. In the event, therefore, that inspection reveals that the bulbs are infested with bulb flies only, the grower may have the optional treatment of vacuum fumigation. This treatment should not be given until the bulbs have been thoroughly cured and freed from all dirt and débris. Previous to the introduction of carbon disulphide into the fumigation tank, a 27-inch mercurial vacuum should be produced. The dosage shall be not less than 2½ pounds nor more than 3 pounds, per 100 cubic feet of space. The period of exposure shall be not less than 1¾ hours, nor more than 2 hours, computed from the time the indicator on the vacuum gage reaches zero. Bulbs, when removed from the fumigator, should be thoroughly aired and should not be immediately brought into the direct sunrays or wind. Bulbs should not be fumigated when the atmospheric temperature is below 60° F. The optimum temperature conditions are between 70° and 80° F., with a limit of 10° either way as a tolerance.

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL HORTICULTURE BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS, CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTION

Date_____ State_____ Serial No._____

This is to certify that I have given the narcissus bulbs covered by this certificate the two examinations required in regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, and Appendix A thereto, and have found said bulbs to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms. They are therefore permitted to move interstate.

_____ (Name of grower.)

_____ (Address of grower.)

_____ (Date of first examination.)

_____ (Date of second examination.)

_____ (Quantity of bulbs.)

Void after June 30.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURE BOARD,
By _____ _____,
Inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS, CERTIFICATION OF DISINFECTION

Date_____ State_____ Serial No._____

This is to certify that the accompanying narcissus bulbs have been disinfected or treated under my direction and to my satisfaction, as required in regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, and Appendix B thereto. They are therefore permitted to move interstate.

_____ _____
(Name of grower.) (Address of grower.)

_____ _____
(Quantity of bulbs.) (Date of treatment.)

Void after June 30.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURE BOARD,
By ——— ———,
Inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS

Interstate movement authorized under certificate of inspection No. ——— State of ———
Void after June 30.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
By ——— ———,
Inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS

Interstate movement authorized under certificate of disinfection No. _____ State of _____
Void after June 30.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
By _____,
Inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

NARCISSUS BULBS, AFFIRMATION RE PLANTING STOCK

_____, _____, _____, 192__.
(Town.) (State.)

TO THE INSPECTOR OF THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD:

I, _____, the grower of the bulbs for which inspection is requested, do hereby affirm:

(1)[2] That the planting stock from which said bulbs were grown was certified _____, in accordance with regulation 3 (*a*) of Quarantine 62, to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms:
(Date.)

(2) That the planting stock from which said bulbs were grown was disinfected _____ prior to planting, by _____ at _____, in accordance with appendix B to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, and so certified by_____, under date of_____.
(Date.) (Name of inspector.)
(Name of inspector.)

Acreage or number of bulbs _____
Location of plantings _____

_____
(Name of grower.)

[2] NOTE.—Fill in either (1) or (2), as may be applicable.

NARCISSUS BULB QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE JULY 15, 1926

(Press notice)

JULY 7, 1926.

The domestic narcissus bulb quarantine proposed to prevent the spread of bulb flies and eelworm pests was signed July 3 by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to become effective July 15, 1926. The tentative regulation submitted June 15 to all interested parties for comment was received with general approval, no criticisms or changes being suggested.

The quarantine applies only to the American-grown bulb crop but involves commercial growers, shippers, and handlers of domestic narcissus bulbs in every State and district of the United States. It provides for the movement of the bulbs only after inspection and certification. Bulbs found free from infestation will be certified for interstate movement. Bulbs found to be infested will not be allowed in interstate movement until disinfected or treated under the direction and to the satisfaction of an inspector. Persons intending to move harvested bulbs interstate should make application for inspection to the plant quarantine inspector of the State concerned as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 62, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly, the lesser bulb fly, and the bulb eelworm, effective on and after July 15, 1926, ordered that narcissus bulbs shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the District of Columbia or from any State in the Continental United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. A copy of said quarantine, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1926.

(Signature) _____,
(Title) _____

[This notice was sent to all transportation companies engaged in interstate commerce in the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1926.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated Notice of Quarantine No. 62, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly, the lesser bulb fly, and the bulb eelworm, effective July 15, 1926. The effect of this quarantine is to prohibit the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs from the District of Columbia

or from any State in the Continental United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. Copies of said quarantine and rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., July 17, 1926; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., July 20, 1926; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1926; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., July 20, 1926; Denver Post, Denver, Colo., July 20, 1926; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., July 17, 1926; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., July 17, 1926; Evening Star, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1926; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., July 20, 1926; Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1926; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, July 20, 1926; Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1926; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., July 20, 1926; Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, July 20, 1926; Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., July 21, 1926; Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1926; Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., July 19, 1926; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., July 19, 1926; Sun, Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1926; Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., July 18, 1926; Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., July 17, 1926; Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., July 19, 1926; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1926; Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1926; Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., July 20, 1926; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., July 19, 1926; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., July 19, 1926; Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., July 17, 1926; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., July 17, 1926; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., July 20, 1926; World, New York, N. Y., July 17, 1926; News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., July 17, 1926; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., July 19, 1926; Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1926; Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., July 22, 1926; The Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., October 13, 1926; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1926; Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., July 17, 1926; The State, Columbia, S. C., July 17, 1926; Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., July 19, 1926; Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., July 18, 1926; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., July 21, 1926; Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake, Utah, July 20, 1926; Daily Free Press, Burlington, Vt., July 19, 1926; Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va., July 19, 1926; Seattle Star, Seattle, Wash., July 20, 1926; Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., July 17, 1926; Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., July 21, 1926; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., July 20, 1926.]

THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE THURBERIA WEEVIL

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61

(Effective on and after July 15, 1926)

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the State of Arizona to prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce), a dangerous insect, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said State of Arizona, effective on and after July 15, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton and cotton products, including all parts of the cotton plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and

cotton products; (4) pillows, quilts, or other articles stuffed or contaminated with cotton or cotton products; (5) farm or other equipment contaminated with such products, and (6) the Thurberia plant, including the bolls and all other parts thereof, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the State of Arizona into or through any other State, or Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas now or which may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Thurberia weevil when the State of Arizona shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas, as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Cotton and other articles.*—(1) Cotton and cotton products, including all parts of the cotton plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products; (4) pillows, quilts, or other articles stuffed or contaminated with cotton or cotton products; and (5) farm or other equipment contaminated with such products.

(*b*) *Thurberia plant (wild cotton).—Thurberia thespesoides* Gray, including the bolls or seed pods and all other parts of the plant.

(*c*) *Thurberia weevil.—Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce.

(*d*) *Infested area.*—Those portions of the State of Arizona which have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested with the Thurberia weevil.

(*e*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Limitation of restrictions on movement of cotton and other articles.

Conditioned on compliance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 61, the restrictions on the movement of cotton and other articles covered in said notice of quarantine will be limited to the areas in the State of Arizona now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas. (See Appendix.)

Regulation 3.—Infested area.

The portions of the counties of Pima, Santa Cruz, and Pinal, in the State of Arizona, embraced within the following described boundary line:

Beginning at a point on the east boundary line of Pinal County where the township line between township six south and seven south, if surveyed, would intersect the said east boundary line of Pinal County; thence west along the said township line between townships six south and seven south as surveyed, and as would be if surveyed, to the northeast corner of township seven south, range nine east of Gila and Salt Rivers base and meridian; thence southwesterly along a straight line to where a straight line, if surveyed, would intersect the southwest corner of township ten south, range six east, of Gila and Salt River base and meridian and the south boundary line of Pinal County, thence southerly along the township line between townships in ranges five east and ranges six east of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian to where the said township line intersects the boundary line between Pima County and the country of Mexico; thence southeasterly and easterly along the boundary line between the State of Arizona and the country of Mexico to the southeast corner of Santa Cruz County; thence northerly along the east boundary line of Santa Cruz, Pima, and Pinal Counties to the place of beginning.

Regulation 4.—Extension or reduction of infested areas.

The infested area designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State of Arizona and by publication in a newspaper selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the said State.

Regulation 5.—Control of movement of cotton and other articles.

(*a*) The interstate movement of cotton lint, including linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint and samples, grown in an infested area will not be allowed unless and until such cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, including samples, have been disinfected or treated under the direction of, and satisfactory to, an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*b*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement through Arizona of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 61 originating in any other State, Territory, or District, when such movement is made on a through bill of lading. Similarly, no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such articles originating in Arizona outside of the designated infested area.

(*c*) The interstate movement of baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, an infested area may be allowed under permit, and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in such permit.

(*d*) The interstate movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant from an infested area is prohibited.

(*e*) The interstate movement under permit from an infested area of (1) cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal; (2) bagging and other containers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products; (4) pillows, quilts, or other articles stuffed or contaminated with cotton or cotton products; and (5) farm and other equipment contaminated with such products, will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with the conditions to be prescribed in the permit.

Regulation 6.—Inspection and certification.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under regulation 5 shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until such products have been inspected and certified by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7.—Marking and certification.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under regulation 5 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of the permit required by regulation 5 must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of lint, linters, and bagging or other containers the bales or other parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments.

Regulation 8.—Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates and permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of certificates and permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, Tucson, Ariz., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

Regulation 9.—Compliance with these regulations a condition of acceptance for interstate movement of the restricted articles by common carriers.

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested and regulated areas any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

Regulation 10.—Cleaning of railway cars and other vehicles and materials required before moving interstate.

Railway cars and other vehicles, farm household goods, and farm equipment, covered by these regulations, or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto, and originating within the quarantined and regulated areas, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 11.—Shipment by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of cotton and other articles specified therein when intended for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 15, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of July, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

1. The proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 provides that the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas now or which may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Thurberia weevil when the State of Arizona shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil.

2. It is understood that compliance with this proviso shall include enforcement by the State as to intrastate movement from the area designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested of the restrictions indicated in the regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 61 controlling interstate movement of cotton and other articles enumerated in the quarantine.

3. The State and Federal authorities shall have authority to inspect cotton fields within the State as often as may be deemed necessary to determine their status with respect to infestation by the Thurberia weevil.

4. The growing crop within infested areas shall be under the full control of the State authorities in cooperation with the Federal authorities.

5. All gins within infested areas will be required to be equipped with a heating chamber or sterilizing apparatus which will give the seed as discharged a temperature of at least 145° F.

THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE JULY 15, 1926

(Press notice)

JULY 7, 1926.

The Thurberia weevil quarantine proposed on account of the danger from the spread of this pest from Arizona into other cotton areas of the Southwest was signed July 2 by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to become effective July 15, 1926.

This quarantine was submitted to all parties in interest June 10, and no criticisms or changes have been suggested. On the other hand the Federal Horticultural Board has been advised that Arizona State authorities are taking steps for the necessary cooperation in governing the intrastate movement of cotton and other carriers of the pest to enable the State to benefit by the proviso in the quarantine limiting the application of the restrictions to areas within the State designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested, conditioned on such cooperation on the part of the State.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the Thurberia weevil, effective on and after July 15, 1926, ordered that (1) cotton and cotton products, including all parts of the cotton plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products; (4) pillows, quilts, or other articles stuffed or contaminated with cotton or cotton products; (5) farm or other equipment contaminated with such products; and (6) the Thurberia plant, including the bolls and all other parts thereof, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the State of Arizona in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. A copy of said quarantine, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1926.

(Signature) _____,
(Title) _____.

[This notice was sent to 11 transportation companies doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1926.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stats. 315), as amended, has promulgated Notice of Quarantine No. 61, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the Thurberia weevil, effective July 15, 1926. The effect of this quarantine is to prohibit the interstate movement of (1) cotton and cotton products, including all parts of the cotton plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products; (4) pillows, quilts, or other articles stuffed or contaminated with cotton or cotton products; (5) farm or other equipment contaminated with such products; and (6) the Thurberia plant, including the bolls and all other parts thereof, from the infested area of Arizona in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. Copies of said quarantine and rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Tucson Citizen, Tucson, Ariz., July 13, 1926.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 19, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 61, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, quarantining certain areas in the Counties of Pima, Santa Cruz, and Pinal, in the State of Arizona, for the Thurberia weevil, which became effective July 15, 1926.

It will be noted that the order absolutely prohibits the movement from the quarantined areas of seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant.

Cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint and samples and other articles enumerated by the order may not be moved from the quarantined areas unless inspected, certified, and marked in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing any of the articles mentioned above may not be accepted for mailing from any of the areas quarantined in the Order, unless the articles have been inspected, certified and marked as required.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

RESTRICTIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF CIPOLLINI

SEPTEMBER 10, 1926.

HB-196

Cipollini (Muscari) offered for entry for food purposes under regulation 2 of Quarantine 56 this season have, upon inspection at the port of entry, been found to contain in considerable numbers maggots of the larger bulb fly (*Merodon equestris*) and the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus*).

Owing to the presence of these insects in foreign narcissus bulbs, all such bulbs, as a condition of entry, are given the hot water treatment. The entry of fruits and vegetables under Quarantine 56 is contingent upon freedom from infestation with injurious insects. The bulb flies referred to above are recognized as injurious insects, and hereafter, shipments of cipollini entered under permit for food purposes must meet one of the following conditions:

(1) Upon inspection, the shipment must be found free from the above mentioned bulb flies; or

(2) Infested shipments, before release, must be treated by and at the expense of the importers, for two and one-half hours in water at a temperature of not less than 110° F. in treating vats and under conditions approved by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Shipments which fail to comply with either of these conditions must be reexported or destroyed promptly.

J. E. GRAF,
Acting Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR ENTRY OF CHESTNUTS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, COBNUTS, AND ACORNS FROM EUROPE

It has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the method of drying, curing, or processing chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, cobnuts, and acorns in Europe does not entirely eliminate risk from the entry with such products of injurious insects, including the European codling moth (*Carpocapsa splendana*) and species of chestnut weevils (*Balaninus* spp).

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the proviso to regulation 2 (as amended) of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, all species and varieties of chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, cobnuts, and acorns may be imported from any European country, on and after October 1, 1926, only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards prescribed therein.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of September, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

EUROPEAN NUTS TO BE IMPORTED ONLY UNDER PERMIT

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 24, 1926.

Because of the more or less general infestation of European chestnuts with the European codling moth and other injurious insects which do not occur in the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order, effective October 1, 1926, prohibiting entry from European countries of all kinds of chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, cobnuts, and acorns, except under permit and under certain safeguards.

During the shipping season of 1925–26 a large number of chestnuts shipped from Europe were infested with the European codling moth. This insect occurred in seven shipments from Italy, four from Spain, and two from Portugal. What appeared to be the same insect was found in 30 shipments arriving in New York and Boston from Italy. In addition to the European codling moth, these chestnuts were frequently found infested with weevils.

All of the nuts listed in the Secretary's order are on record as hosts of the European codling moth. After October 1 all shipments of these nuts, which, upon inspection at the port of entry are found to be infested, will have to be disinfected or refused entry, as it has been determined that the method of drying, curing or processing them in Europe does not entirely eliminate risk.

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63, WITH REGULATIONS

(Effective on and after October 1, 1926. Supersedes Quarantine No. 26 as amended, and Quarantine No. 54 as extended)

I. C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of the white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after October 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no five-leafed pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any such State or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and

regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the white pine blister rust: *Provided further*, That, for the enforcement of the restrictions under this quarantine on the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants, all interstate shipments of nursery stock or other plants shall be subject to inspection at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route, by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *White pine blister rust, or blister rust.*—The fungous disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(*b*) *Five-leafed pines.*—Plants, branches, limbs and twigs of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus:*

American species:
- Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).
- Bristle-cone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).
- Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.).
- Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James.).
- Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).
- Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).
- Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* D. Don.).
- White-bark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).
- White pine (eastern) (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species:
- Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).
- Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).
- Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).
- Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. & Zucc.).
- Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. & Zucc.).
- Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(*c*) *Currant and gooseberry plants.*—Plants, cuttings, or scions belonging to the genera *Ribes* L. and *Grossularia* (Tourn.) Mill., including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

(*d*) *European black currant plants.*—Plants, cuttings, or scions of *Ribes nigrum* L.

(*e*) *Mountain currant.*—Plants, cuttings, or scions of *Ribes alpinum* L., also known as alpine currant.

(*f*) *Cultivated red and white currant plants.*—Plants, cuttings, or scions of garden varieties derived from *Ribes vulgare* Lamarck, *R. rubrum* L., *R. petraeum* Wulf, and *R. sativum* Syme, and their hybrids.

(*g*) *Cultivated gooseberry plants.*—Plants, cuttings, or scions of garden varieties of gooseberries derived from American or European species and their hybrids.

(*h*) *Nursery stock and other plants and seeds.*—Includes nursery stock as defined in the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and other plants and plant products for propagation.

(*i*) *Inspector.*—Either (*a*) an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture or (*b*) a State inspector duly commissioned to act for the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*j*) *Dormant.*—In a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds.

(*k*) *Defoliated.*—Without leaves.

(*l*) *Infected States.*—States in which white pine blister rust is now known to be present: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

(*m*) *Legally established blister-rust control area.*—An area established under State authority wherein the planting or possession of either currant and gooseberry plants or of five-leafed pines is prohibited for the purpose of protecting the five-leafed pines or the currant and gooseberry plants on such area from damage by white pine blister rust.

(*n*) The expression *interstate movement*, as used in these regulations, means movement from any quarantined State or District into or through any other State or District.

Regulation 2.—Restrictions on movement of five-leafed pines.

(*a*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State except in compliance with requirements stated in regulation 5 (*a*) and (*c*); nor shall five-leafed pines be moved or allowed to be moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area, unless accompanied by a permit from the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of such State, and such permit shall be withheld only when five-leafed pines are to be shipped into a legally established blister-rust control area set aside for the growing of currants and gooseberries and in which planting of five-leafed pines is prohibited by State authority.[3]

(*b*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the District of Columbia or from any of the following States—

Alabama,	Maine,	Ohio,
Arkansas,	Maryland,	Pennsylvania,
Connecticut,	Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,
Delaware.	Michigan,	South Carolina,
Florida,	Minnesota,	Tennessee,
Georgia,	Mississippi,	Vermont,
Illinois,	Missouri,	Virginia,
Indiana,	New Hampshire,	West Virginia,
Iowa,	New Jersey,	Wisconsin,
Kentucky,	New York,	
Louisiana,	North Carolina,	

into any State lying west of the line formed by the western boundary of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

(*c*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the following areas into any State lying outside of such areas:

(1) The area comprised in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(2) The area comprised in the State of New York.

(3) The area comprised in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the States comprised in areas (1) and (2) above.

(4) The area comprised in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, except that such movement is permitted therefrom into the States comprised in areas (1), (2), and (3) above.

(5) The area comprised in the State of Washington.

(6) The area comprised in the State of Oregon, except that this limitation of movement is confined to the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill in said State, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister-rust host plants out of the above-named counties and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust in the State of Oregon.

Regulation 3.—Restrictions on movement of European black-currant plants.

European black currant plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of—

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[3] This provision is made in order to prevent the movement of the alternate host plants of white-pine blister rust into blister-rust control areas established by State authority as currant and gooseberry growing areas, and before making any desired shipment of five-leafed pines the shipper should make application to the proper State authority for the desired permit, stating specifically the destination of the proposed shipment.

Alabama.	Louisiana.	North Dakota.
Arkansas.	Mississippi.	Oklahoma.
Florida.	Missouri.	South Dakota.
Kansas.	Nebraska.	Texas.

The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from October 1 of the year of inspection specified in regulation 5 (*b*) to May 15 of the following year, and such movement during the said period will be allowed only upon compliance with the requirements stated in regulation 5 (*b*) and (*e*).

Regulation 4.—Restrictions on movement of currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants.

Currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State except in compliance with the requirements stated in regulation 5 (*c*) and (*e*); nor shall said plants be moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area unless accompanied by a permit from the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of such State, and such permit shall be withheld only when currant or gooseberry plants are to be shipped into a legally established blister-rust control area set aside for the growing of five-leafed pines and in which the planting of currant and gooseberry bushes is prohibited by State authority.[4]

Except as hereinafter provided, currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to points outside of any one of the infected States, as follows:

Connecticut.	New Hampshire.	Rhode Island.
Maine.	New Jersey.	Vermont.
Massachusetts.	New York.	Washington.
Michigan.	Oregon.	Wisconsin.
Minnesota.	Pennsylvania.	

Provided, That, with respect to interstate movement from the State of Oregon, this regulation is limited to the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister rust host plants out of the above-named counties, and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white pine blister rust in the State of Oregon: *Provided further*, that cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any one of the infected States or counties designated in this regulation during the period specified in paragraph (*e*) following, upon compliance with the requirements specified in regulation 5 (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), and with the requirements specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) following:

(*a*) That the said plants and the premises on which said plants were grown have been inspected during the period from August 15 to September 30 preceding the shipment (except that in the States of Oregon and Washington inspection shall be made in September or October preceding the shipment) by an inspector, and that said plants and premises are found to be free from white pine blister rust.

(*b*) That there exist no European black currants within a radius of one mile of the plot where said plants were grown and that the vicinity within one mile radius of said plot was carefully scouted for white pine blister rust during the period from August 15 to September 30 preceding the shipment (except that in the States of Washington and Oregon inspection shall be made in September or October preceding the shipment) and that no blister rust infection was found.

(*c*) That the said plants when shipped are in a dormant and defoliated condition.

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[4] This provision is made in order to prevent the movement of these plants into officially declared blister-rust control areas wherein all currant and gooseberry plants have been or are being removed under State authority in order to protect the pine in these areas from damage by blister rust, and before making any desired shipment of currants or gooseberries the shipper should make application to the proper State authority for the desired permit, stating specifically the destination of the proposed shipment.

(*d*) That the whole of said plants except the roots have been immersed before shipment in a solution consisting of one part concentrated lime-sulphur testing not less than 32° Baumé to eight parts water, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé.

(*e*) That the said plants shall be moved interstate from the said infected States or counties only between October 1 of the year of inspection and May 15 of the year following, except that in Oregon and Washington the said plants shall be moved only between November 1 of the year of inspection and April 15 of the year following.

Regulation 5.—Certificate, permit, and marking requirements as a condition of interstate transportation.

(*a*) *Five-leafed pines moved from any State.*—Each car, box, bale or other container of five-leafed pines moved interstate from any State shall be plainly marked to show the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the contents as five-leafed pines, and each such shipment shall bear on the outside of the container a certificate duly executed by the State Nursery Inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of the State in which the said plants were grown, certifying that the plants in question and the premises on which said plants were officially inspected within one year of the time of shipment (giving date of inspection) and found to be free from white pine blister rust; each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister rust control area shall also bear on the outside of the container a permit issued by the nursery inspector of such State, or by other responsible plant quarantine official thereof.

(*b*) *European black currants.*—Each car, box, bale, or other container of European black currant plants which may be moved interstate only within the area designated in regulation 3 shall be plainly marked to show the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the contents as European black currants, and each such shipment shall bear on the outside of the container a certificate duly executed by the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of the State in which the said plants were grown, certifying that the plants in question and the premises on which said plants were grown were officially inspected during the period August 15 to September 30 preceding the shipment (giving date of inspection) and found to be free from white pine blister rust.

(*c*) *All kinds of currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currants) moved from any State.*—Each car, box, bale, or other container of currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants, moved interstate from any State shall be plainly marked to show the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the contents, as currant or gooseberry plants; and each such shipment shall bear on the outside of the container a certificate duly executed by the State nursery inspector or other responsible plant quarantine official of the State in which said plants were grown, certifying that the plants in question and the premises on which said plants were grown were officially inspected within one year of the time of shipment (giving date of inspection) and found to be free from white pine blister rust; each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister rust control area shall also bear on the outside of the container a permit issued by the nursery inspector of such State or by other responsible plant quarantine official thereof.

(*d*) *Cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants moved from fourteen infected States.*—Each car, box, bale, or other container of cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants moved interstate from the infected States and counties designated in regulation 4 shall be subject to requirements specified in paragraph (*c*) of this regulation and, in addition, shall have attached to the outside of the container a permit tag bearing:

(1) The serial number of the permit issued by the Federal Horticultural Board to the consignor of the shipment on an application signed and submitted by said consignor agreeing to observe the conditions governing the use of said permit as specified in the application therefor.

(2) The date of the certificate issued to the consignor of such shipment by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, certifying that the requirements of regulation 4 (*a*) and (*b*) have been complied with; and such certificate shall be valid only between October 1 of the year of inspection and

May 15 of the year following, except that, in Oregon and Washington, the said certificate shall be valid only between November 1 of the year of inspection and April 15 of the year following.

(3) A certificate from the consignor stating that the cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants in said shipment are the plants to which the Federal permit and inspection certificate, referred to on the permit tag accompanying the said shipment, apply; and that before shipment said plants were immersed in a solution consisting of one part concentrated lime-sulphur testing not less than 32° Baumé to eight parts water, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé.

Provided, That the use of the said permit tag is prohibited except during the period of time specified in regulation 4 (*e*), nor shall said tag be used when the certificate of inspection is withdrawn in accordance with regulation 7 or when, after the certificate of inspection has been issued, conditions on the premises to which said inspection certificate applies are found not to conform to the requirements of regulation 4 (*a*) and (*b*).

(*c*) *Carload and bulk shipments.*—With respect to paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of this regulation, when the plants specified thereunder are moved in carload or other bulk shipments, the Federal and State permits and certificates required thereby shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in the case of truck or other road vehicle, such permits and certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 6.—Provision for inspection of nursery stock and other plants in transit.

Any car, box, bale or other container of nursery stock or other plants moved or offered for movement interstate, which contains or may contain plants the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by this quarantine and these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route.

Regulation 7.—Penalties for violation of regulations.

Permits and certificates issued by the Federal Horticultural Board and the right to attach State permits and certificates as a condition of interstate movement of plants permitted by these rules and regulations may be withdrawn and further permits and certification may be refused to any shipper who violates any of such rules and regulations.

Regulation 8.—Shipment by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the plants specified therein when intended for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after October 1, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

VIOLATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

NEW WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1926.

Quarantine measures, effective October 1, 1926, in every State and the District of Columbia to prevent the spread of white pine blister rust, have been signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture. The new measures, known as Quarantine No. 63, were drafted after discussion at the public hearing before the

Federal Horticultural Board June 30, 1925, and replace all existing blister rust quarantines and regulations. A tentative draft of this quarantine was submitted to the nursery trade on June 30 for criticism, and the present measure embodies a number of suggestions received.

The rust disease passes one stage of its life on the white pine tree and another on the leaves of currant or gooseberry bushes. It does not attack any other species of plants and can not go directly from pine to pine without an intermediate stage of development on currant or gooseberry plants. On the latter plants the rust is only moderately destructive, but on the five-leafed pines it is capable of killing trees of all sizes.

Nurserymen and others desiring to ship interstate, either white (five-leaved) pines or currants and gooseberries, should write immediately to their State nursery inspector for necessary information and inspection and certification of stock. If within an area or State infected with blister rust (which include the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, Washington and in Oregon the seven counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill) the shipper of currants and gooseberries should apply to the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington for a Federal permit. No permit will be given for the shipment interstate of any currant or gooseberry except cultivated red and white currants, mountain currants, and the cultivated gooseberry. European black currants are prohibited interstate shipment except within an area comprised of 12 Middlewestern and Southern States.

(For publications desiring a detailed statement)

NEW QUARANTINE FOR WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1926.

A new quarantine measure, involving the entire Continental United States, on account of the white pine blister rust disease has been signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture. This quarantine, which goes into effect October 1, 1926, embodies the restrictions discussed at the public hearing before the Federal Horticultural Board June 30, 1925. It prohibits or restricts the movement of five-leafed (or white) pines and currant and gooseberry plants from any State, including the District of Columbia, superseding Federal plant quarantines Nos. 26 and 54.

The new quarantine is similar to Quarantine No. 26 in that it prohibits the movement of five-leafed pines from the eastern half of the United States to the western half. The dividing line is the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Inspection and certification by the nursery inspector of the State of origin of shipment is required for the movement interstate of five-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants from any State not infected with the white pine blister rust. In addition a permit from the nursery inspector of the State to which the shipment is consigned must accompany such shipment into any State having a legally established blister rust control area.

The quarantine prohibits interstate movement of five-leafed pines. (1) From the New England States into any State except the six States comprising this group. (2) From New York into any other State. (3) From Minnesota and Wisconsin into any State except the two States comprising this group and the New England States and New York. (4) From Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania into any State except the three States comprising this group and the New England States, New York, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. (5) From Washington into any other State. (6) From seven designated counties in northwestern Oregon into any State.

The new quarantine prohibits interstate movement of European black currant plants, commonly known as cultivated black currants, except within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. Shipment of these plants must be accompanied by a State certificate of inspection stating that inspection was made between August 15 and September 30 preceding shipment, and the plants found free from the blister rust.

All currants and gooseberry plants are prohibited movement from any infected State or county to any other State, except cultivated red and white currants, mountain (or alpine) currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants.

Shipments of these excepted plants must be inspected and certified by a Federal inspector and bear a Federal permit tag of specified form. The usual State inspection certificate must also be attached to such shipments, as well as a permit from State of destination if such State has established blister rust control areas. The shipper of such plants is also required to certify that specified requirements have been met, including dipping the plants in a lime-sulphur solution.

The infected States and counties in which white pine blister rust is now known to be present are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin, and Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties in Oregon. Persons desiring to ship cultivated red and white currants, alpine currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants out of the infected States and counties should apply at once to the State nursery inspector of the State in which plants are growing in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for inspection and shipping permit. The inspection must be made between August 15 and September 30, preceding shipment, except in Washington and Oregon, where it is required during September or October preceding shipment. A copy of the quarantine order and information as to the requirements may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective on and after October 1, 1926, ordered that five-leafed pines or currant and gooseberry plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the District of Columbia or from any State in the continental United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. A copy of said quarantine, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1926.

(Signature) _____
(Title) _____

[This notice was sent to all transportation companies engaged in interstate commerce in the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1926.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stats. 315), as amended, has promulgated Notice of Quarantine No. 63, with rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective October 1, 1926. The effect of this quarantine is to prohibit the interstate movement of five-leafed pines or

currant and gooseberry plants from the District of Columbia or from any State in the continental United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. Copies of said quarantine and rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., September 28, 1926; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., September 30, 1926; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., September 29, 1926; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., October 1, 1926; Denver Post, Denver, Colo., September 29, 1926; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., September 28, 1926; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., September 27, 1926; Evening Star, Washington, D. C., September 27, 1926; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., September 28, 1926; Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1926; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, September 30, 1926; Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., September 28, 1926; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., September 28, 1926; Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, September 29, 1926; Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., October 4, 1926; Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1926; Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., September 28, 1926; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., September 28, 1926; Sun, Baltimore, Md., September 28, 1926; Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., September 28, 1926; Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., September 27, 1926; Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., September 28, 1926; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., September 28, 1926; Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., September 28, 1926; Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., September 30, 1926; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., September 28, 1926; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., September 30, 1926; Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., September 28, 1926; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., September 28, 1926; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 30, 1926; World, New York, N. Y., September 28, 1926; News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., September 28, 1926; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., October 1, 1926; Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, September 28, 1926; Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., September 29, 1926; The Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., September 30, 1926; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1926; Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., September 28, 1926; The State, Columbia, S. C., September 28, 1926; Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., September 30, 1926; Nashville Tennesseean, Nashville, Tenn., September 28, 1926; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., October 5, 1926; Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake, Utah, September 30, 1926; Daily Free Press, Burlington, Vt., October 5, 1926; Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., September 28, 1926; Seattle Star, Seattle, Wash., September 30, 1926; Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., September 28, 1926; Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., September 28, 1926; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., September 28, 1926.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

EACH STATE OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 24, 1926.

Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, quarantines every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust, a dangerous plant disease.

Therefore, under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the utmost care must be exercised to see that no parcels of five-leafed pine, currant, or gooseberry plants (including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) are accepted for mailing except in the manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to the quarantine notice, which are as follows:

[Then followed regulations 2–5, inclusive.]

Quarantine Order No. 63 supersedes quarantine No. 26 as amended and quarantine No. 54 as extended.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Form 404

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO MOVE CULTIVATED RED AND WHITE CURRANT, MOUNTAIN CURRANT, AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS INTERSTATE UNDER REGULATION 4, NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

Permit No._____ Date issued_____
(To be signed in duplicate and both copies submitted to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.)

_____
(Name of individual, firm, or corporation by whom permit will be used [5])

hereinafter designated as the applicant, whose place of business is located at

_____ _____ _____
(Street address) (City) (State)

desiring to move cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants (hereinafter designated as the restricted plants) interstate from any of the States or the counties thereof specified in Regulation 4, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63 and amendments thereto (such States and counties hereinafter referred to as the infected States and counties), hereby makes application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit and, in consideration of the issuance of such permit, the applicant agrees as follows:

CERTAIN RIBES PROHIBITED

(1) That the applicant and his representatives, agents, and employees will not move nor offer for movement interstate from the infected States and counties any kind of currant or gooseberry plants except those whose movement is permitted under the restrictions specified in said regulation 4 and then only when such restricted plants have been—

FEDERAL PERMIT REQUIRED WHETHER PLANTS GROWN ON PREMISES OR ELSEWHERE

(*a*) Grown on the premises of the applicant and inspected and certified by an inspector in accordance with paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of Regulation 4, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, and for which a permit for such interstate movement has been issued; or

(*b*) Grown elsewhere than on the premises of the applicant, inspected where grown, certified, and a Federal permit issued to the owner or grower for their interstate movement, as required in the preceding paragraph; the applicant named herein to be held responsible for determining, upon his receiving or purchasing such plants, that such Federal certificate and Federal permit have in fact been issued to the former owner or grower, and that the said plants are, to the best knowledge of the applicant, the actual plants to which the Federal permit and certificate apply.

DORMANCY AND DEFOLIATION REQUIRED

(2) That the restricted plants moved or offered for movement interstate from the infected States and counties will be in a dormant and defoliated condition when shipped and that the judgment of the inspector or other representative of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be final as to whether the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation meets the requirements of Notice of Quarantine No. 63.

DIPPING REQUIREMENTS

(3) That, prior to moving interstate or offering the restricted plants for such movement from the infected counties and States, the whole of the said plants

[5] Name of applicant, if firm or company, should be that used on shipping tag. Concerns operating under more than one name must have a separate permit for each such name.

except the roots will be dipped in a lime-sulphur solution consisting of one part concentrated lime-sulphur testing not less than 32° Baumé to eight parts water, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé, and that such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector or other representative of the United States Department of Agriculture to be final as to adequacy of the dip. Plants not grown on the premises of the applicant but which, when received or purchased by applicant, have been immersed as required herein and for which the Federal certificate and Federal permit required in paragraph 1 (*b*) hereof have been issued, need not be again dipped when offered for reshipment, but the applicant shall be held responsible for the adequacy of such dipping.

UNITED STATES INSPECTORS MAY ENTER ON PREMISES

(4) That any inspector or other representative of the United States Department of Agriculture may, at any time, enter upon the premises of the applicant and test the dip required in paragraph 3 hereof, or make any other observation or inspection relative to the methods by which the applicant carries out the provisions of Notice of Quarantine No. 63.

USE OF PERMIT TAGS WITH ADDRESS TAGS

(5) That each package or other container of restricted plants offered for interstate movement under the Federal permit number issued to the applicant shall bear the return address of the applicant and no other and shall not be moved interstate if it bears any other return address. In the case of a lot shipment or club order shipped under the Federal permit of the applicant to a designated point and there broken and reshipped *under the name and address of the original shipper*, each package or other container of plants so reshipped shall have attached thereto a Federal permit tag identical with the Federal permit tag used by the said applicant on the original shipment.

FEDERAL AND STATE TAGS REQUIRED

(6) That all shipments by the applicant of restricted plants interstate from the infected States and counties shall have attached, as required by regulation 4 and regulation 5 (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63—

(*a*) The permit tag giving the serial number of the Federal permit, the date of Federal inspection, and the consignor's signed certificate;

(*b*) The State inspection certificate of the State from which shipped; and

(*c*) A permit tag of the State of destination, provided such State has a legally established blister rust control area.

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

(7) That the applicant, with the understanding that the information so given will be held as confidential by the Department of Agriculture, will report to the Federal Horticultural Board as follows:

(*a*) Promptly at the beginning of each shipping season, on forms furnished for the purpose, the approximate number and variety of all kinds of currants and gooseberries and five-leafed pines growing on property owned or controlled by said applicant.

(*b*) The purchase or receipt of restricted plants, immediately on receipt of same by the applicant, from any source whatsoever (except plants grown on the premises of the applicant and for which the required inspection certificate and Federal permit have been issued), giving name and address of the person or firm from whom the said plants were obtained, the date and method of shipment, and the number and variety of such plants.

(*c*) Sales of the restricted plants in lots of 50 or over immediately after each sale, stating the number and variety of such plants, the date and method of shipment, and name and address of consignee.

BLACK CURRANTS AND PINES ON PREMISES

(8) That the applicant will not possess nor offer for sale any European black currant plants nor allow any five-leafed pines to be grown on his premises within a distance of 1,500 feet of any currant or gooseberry bush.

PERIODS WHEN PERMIT INOPERATIVE

(9) That the permit issued on this application shall be inoperative between April 16 and October 31 of each year for movement of the restricted plants

out of the States of Washington and Oregon, and between May 16 and September 30 of each year for movement out of other infected States: *Provided*, That the said permit shall be inoperative at any time the certificate of inspection required by regulation 4 (*a*) and (*b*) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63 is withheld by the inspector, such status of inoperation to continue as long as the certificate is withheld; *Provided further*, That the said permit shall be inoperative if, after the certificate of inspection is issued, the conditions on the premises of the permittee as regards the existence of white pine blister rust or European black currants should warrant the withdrawal of the certificate of inspection under requirements of said regulation 4 (*a*) and (*b*); such status of inoperation to continue until the premises of the permittee have been reinspected and recertified by an inspector as required in the said regulation.

GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OF PERMIT

(10) That, if the applicant or his representative, agent, or employee shall fail to comply with the terms of this agreement or with the requirements of Notice of Quarantine No. 63, or shall knowingly allow another to use the Federal permit issued to the applicant, the Federal permit authorizing interstate movement of the restricted plants by said applicant may, in the discretion of the Federal Horticultural Board, be revoked; any revocation of such permit to be subject to the right of appeal and personal hearing before said board.

In consideration of the approval of this application and of the issuance of the permit applied for, the undersigned hereby agrees to comply fully with all the conditions above enumerated.

--- ---[6]
(Date.) (Applicant for permit.)

By ------ ------.

NOTE.—In case it is necessary to amend Notice of Quarantine No. 63, other restrictions made necessary thereby will be required of any permittee as a condition of further interstate shipment of the restricted plants.

(Applicant not to write below this line.)

Issuance to applicant of permit is recommended by

--- ---
(Date.) *Pathologist in Charge, Blister Rust Control.*

Permit No. ------

Upon compliance with quarantine No. 63 on account of the white pine blister rust, and under the conditions agreed to in the foregoing application, the applicant is hereby authorized to ship interstate under permit No. ------ the articles enumerated in said application.

--- ---
(Date of approval.) (Chairman of board.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO PROSPECTIVE SHIPPERS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1926.

DEAR SIR: Federal Plant Quarantine No. 63 on account of the white-pine blister rust, inclosed herewith, embodies substantially the restrictions which were indicated for consideration in the notice of hearing issued May 23, 1925, and which were later discussed at length at the hearing of June 30 of the same year. This quarantine covers the entire domestic blister-rust subject and replaces the existing quarantines (Nos. 26 and 54). It involves restrictions which cover the entire continental United States. To make it possible to more readily understand the significance of the restrictions under the quarantine a digest of the regulations, with explanatory notes, is appended.

The quarantine is effective October 1, 1926. Those desiring to ship five-leafed pine, currant, and gooseberry plants interstate within the continental United States should take the following action.

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[6] Form of signature:
(1) If corporation:

BRIGHTWOOD NURSERY CO.,
By JOHN DOE, *President*.

(2) If partnership:

SMITH & JONES, A PARTNERSHIP,
By JOHN JONES, *Partner*.

1. *In each State,* prospective shippers whose stock for shipment has not been inspected during the current year by the State nursery inspector should apply at once to the State nursery inspector for such inspection.

2. *In each State,* prospective shippers of such stock into any New England State, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California should write to the nursery inspector of the State of destination inquiring as to the permit requirements of such State. (Some of the States listed above have established legal blister-rust control areas, and it is probable that additional States in the list will do so for the protection of their white-pine interests. In all States having a legally established blister-rust control area or areas a permit from the State of destination is required.)

3. *In the designated infected States and counties,* those desiring to ship cultivated red and white currant, mountain (or alpine) currant and cultivated gooseberry plants interstate should:

(*a*) Apply at once to the State nursery inspector (who is also a Federal inspector) for inspection of the stock and the surrounding premises. (Inspection must be made between August 15 and September 30, except in Washington and Oregon, where it must be made between September 1 and October 31.)

(*b*) Write at once to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., for an application blank for a Federal permit.

(*c*) After Federal inspection certificate and permit are issued the shipper should make such arrangements as may be necessary to meet the requirements as to dipping, dormancy, defoliation and other shipping requirements under the new regulations.

4. *In the 12 States from which European black currants may be moved interstate within the area comprising these States,* shippers should at once apply for inspection by the State nursery inspector of the State where the plants are growing. (Inspection must be made between August 15 and September 30.)

The information relative to the pine blister rust situation in the United States, given in the notice of hearing of May 23, referred to, has been rather widely published and is not here reproduced.

Yours very truly,

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

DIGEST OF REGULATIONS, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES

The quarantine and regulations carry out the suggestions which were made in the notice of hearing issued May 23, 1925, and discussed at some length at the hearing of June 30, 1925. There has been no change in the general proposals considered at that time, but many changes have been made in the details of the regulations from the draft sent out for criticism under date of June 30, 1926.

Regulation 1.—Defines certain words, names, and terms as used in the regulations.

Regulation 2.—Indicates the restriction on the movement of five-leafed pines.

Paragraph (*a*) prohibits interstate movement of five-leafed pines from all States except (1) upon compliance with the requirements of regulation 5 (*a*), including inspection and certification by the State where the shipment originates; and (2) upon compliance with the requirement that a permit from the State of destination accompany the shipment when it is consigned to a State having a legally established blister-rust control area.

Paragraph (*b*) prohibits the movement of five-leafed pines from all States lying east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to States lying west of these five States, but permits interstate movement within the group of States designated under (*b*) upon compliance with the requirements in regulation 5(*a*), except as to the infected States and counties designated in paragraph (*c*), following.

Paragraph (*c*) prohibits interstate movement of five-leafed pines (1) from the New England States into any State except the six States comprising this group. (2) From New York into any other State. (3) From Minnesota and Wisconsin into any State except the two States comprising this group and the New England States and New York. (4) From Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania into any State except the three States comprising this group and the New England States, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin. (5) From

Washington into any other State. (6) From seven designated counties in northwestern Oregon into any State. Interstate movement permitted under paragraph (*c*) must comply with requirements of Regulation 5(*a*).

NOTE.—(1) The requirement of State inspection and certification as a condition of interstate movement of five-leafed pine, currant and gooseberry plants from States not known to be infected with white pine blister rust is based on the thought that there may be undiscovered nuclei of infection existing in the nurseries in these States, and that by means of such inspection and certification such areas will be probably discovered and be prevented from becoming new centers of distribution of the disease. The State certificate required under regulation 5 (*a*) and (*c*) is expected to be the usual form of nursery inspection certificate now issued by most States and which most States require as a condition of entry of nursery stock. The requirement of a permit from the State of destination to accompany shipments of five-leafed pine, currant and gooseberry plants from any State into a State having a legally established blister-rust control area is sufficiently explained in regulations 2 (*a*) and 4, and the footnotes thereto.

(2) Under paragraph (*c*), the infected Eastern States are grouped according to the degree and condition of infection in each group of States and movement of five-leafed pines from the more lightly infected areas is permitted into the more heavily infected areas. In Washington and Oregon the blister-rust situation does not warrant movement of five-leafed pines out of or into these States.

Regulation 3.—Indicates restrictions on the movement of European black currant plants.

Under this regulation European black currant plants are permitted movement under State inspection made between August 15 and September 30 preceding shipment, and other requirements of regulation 5 (*b*), when within the area comprised by a group of twelve central, and more especially southern, States. No interstate movement is permitted whatsoever between any States other than those listed.

NOTE.—This regulation carries out the thought which was explained and fully discussed at the public hearing of June 30, 1925, relative to the necessity of outlawing, so far as could be, and at least prohibiting interstate movement of, European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum* L.) except as to a central and more particularly southern group of States in which there is no likelihood of any considerable white-pine development. It is hoped that the growth and utilization of this plant will be discontinued. Each shipment of European black currant stock moved interstate within the designated area must bear a certificate showing that the plants, and premises where grown, were inspected between August 15 and September 30 preceding shipment, by the nursery inspector of the State where the shipment originated, and found free from blister rust.

Regulation 4.—Indicates the restrictions on the movement of currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currant.

(*a*) Prohibits interstate movement of all currant and gooseberry plants (except European black currants already covered in regulation 3) from all States except (1) upon compliance with requirements of regulation 5 (*c*), including inspection and certification by the State where the shipment originates, and (2) upon compliance with the requirement that a permit from the State of destination accompany the shipment when the shipment is consigned to a State having a legally established blister-rust control area.

(*b*) Prohibits the movement of all currant and gooseberry plants from the infected States or designated portions thereof (seven counties in Oregon) except as to the movement of cultivated red and white currant, mountain (or alpine) currant and cultivated gooseberry plants authorized under conditions indicated in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of regulation 4, restricted, however, by the requirements of regulation 5 (*c*) and (*d*).

NOTE.—The inspection and certification required in regulation 4 (*a*) and (*b*) will necessarily have to be made in large part, or altogether, by State inspectors duly authorized to act for the United States Department of Agriculture. For some years past certain States have made a fall inspection of currant and gooseberry stock in the nurseries of these States and such inspection must now be arranged for in each infected State from which interstate shipment of cultivated red and white currant, mountain (or alpine) currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants are made.

Regulation 5.—Indicates the certification, permit, and marking requirements as a condition of interstate transportation.

(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) These three paragraphs state the general requirements applying to all States, including infected States, from which any movement of the quarantined plants is permitted. The requirements for interstate movement of five-leafed pines, European black currants, and all kinds of currant and gooseberry plants are given separately as a matter of convenience to shippers of these plants.

(*d*) The requirements for the interstate movement of cultivated red and white currant, mountain currant, and cultivated gooseberry plants apply only to the infected States or parts thereof designated in regulation 4. Interstate shipments of these plants from any designated infected State or county must comply with the general requirements of regulation 5(*c*) and must also bear a Federal permit tag of specified form. The use of the Federal permit tag is prohibited from May 16 to September 30, inclusive, each year, except for shipments from Washington and the designated counties of Oregon, where its use is prohibited from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, each year.

Regulation 6.—Makes inspection permissible at place of shipment, destination, or any point en route of any nursery stock offered for movement interstate which contains or may contain plants prohibited or restricted in interstate movement under this quarantine.

NOTE.—The inspection provided for under this regulation is the same type of inspection which has hitherto been carried out by the office of blister-rust control of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 7.—Indicates the penalties for violation of the regulations under this quarantine.

In addition to prosecution of violators of this quarantine, permits and certificates issued by the Federal Horticultural Board may be withdrawn and also the right to attach State permits and certificates as a condition of interstate shipment of plants restricted in movement under this quarantine, and further permits and certificates refused to any shipper who violates the rules and regulations.

Regulation 8.—Makes the customary provision for the movement of restricted plants by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes.

EXPLANATION OF PURPOSES OF QUARANTINE 63

SEPTEMBER 25, 1926.

DEAR SIR: A copy of notice of quarantine No. 63, on account of white-pine blister rust, together with a digest of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, has been sent you by the Federal Horticultural Board. The Bureau of Plant Industry cooperates with the Federal Horticultural Board in carrying out the domestic quarantines on account of white-pine blister rust and administers the Federal appropriations for blister-rust control work, including quarantine inspection. Since quarantine No. 63 will apply in greater or less degree to each State, it seems desirable to explain the purposes of this measure to State plant quarantine officials and State foresters.

Revision of the blister-rust quarantine affects large commercial interests in many States. The principal thought in formulating this quarantine has been to provide adequate protection to the forests of five-leafed pines against artificial spread of the blister rust and, in so far as practicable, to aid the control programs for perpetuating these forests. However, consideration has been given also to the welfare of the currant and gooseberry production interests of the country, and an effort has been made to impose no restrictions thereon not required by the exigencies of the blister-rust situation.

The benefits under the new quarantine are (1) more effective safeguarding of the sugar-pine forests of Oregon and California than if the entire State of Oregon had been quarantined; (2) drastic restriction of interstate movement of the European black currant, thereby supporting the campaigns of various States in the eradication of this most dangerous blister-rust alternate host plant; (3) better protection of the white-pine forests of the Appalachian Mountain region; (4) aid to States which have established blister-rust control areas, through the requirement of a permit from such State before interstate shipments of blister-rust host plants may enter such State; (5) liberalization of the present restrictions on movement of commercial Ribes plants which are known to be of a low degree of susceptibility to blister-rust infection, but

movement of such plants out of infected States permitted only under restrictions which make it safe to ship them into disease-free areas; (6) encouragement of a general program of nursery sanitation with respect to the blister rust, so that none but disease-free white pines and Ribes are produced, shipped, and planted.

The majority of infected States have laws designed to protect both their white-pine and Ribes industries from loss due to the blister rust. Under these laws various States are conducting blister-rust control programs in close cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, and as a vital part of the control program certain States have established specified areas within which the planting or possession of all Ribes is prohibited to safeguard the production of five-leafed pines in the areas. New York State has also established blister-rust control areas ("fruiting currant districts"), within which the planting or possession of five-leafed pines is prohibited as an aid to keeping the currant and gooseberry plants in such areas free from blister-rust infection.

The nature of the blister rust is such that segregation of the alternate host plants of the rust on separate areas is essential to control of the disease. For this reason it is expected that those lightly infected States which have not as yet established blister-rust control areas will do so as the control programs of these States develop. Uninfected States which have large commercial forests of five-leafed pines may also be expected to declare blister-rust control areas in cases where the disease threatens shortly to invade such States by natural spread from adjacent infected areas, in order to properly regulate planting of Ribes and five-leafed pines.

It is evident that to permit unrestricted entry of blister-rust host plants into States which have established blister-rust control areas would vitiate the blister-rust control programs of these States. For this reason the new regulations will require that each shipment of five-leafed pines or Ribes moved interstate into a State which has legally established a blister-rust control area shall bear a permit from the State of destination. This is a highly important provision of the quarantine, in view of the fact that under the recent Supreme Court decision a State can not by quarantine laws prevent the entrance of plants which are under Federal quarantine and can deal with such plants under its police power only if brought into the State contrary to the provisions of the Federal quarantine.

The requirement of a permit from the destination State will not only enable such State to enforce its provisions with respect to blister-rust control areas within its borders but will also make known the location of white-pine stock shipped interstate into portions of the State where planting of white pines is not prohibited under the State regulations, thus enabling the State authorities to secure the removal of Ribes plants in and adjacent to such planting for its protection from blister-rust attack.

It should be clearly understood that this requirement of a State permit is wholly a Federal regulation, and in order for the Federal Government to enforce it the State issuing such permit for entry of five-leafed pines and Ribes must qualify by presenting evidence to the Department of Agriculture that the State has actually established a blister-rust control area or areas with definitely specified boundaries wherein the planting or possession of either five-leafed pines or Ribes is prohibited under the legal authority of the State. The permit can be withheld by the State only in cases where the State regulations prevent the planting of similar stock originating within the State. An entire State may be declared a blister-rust control area, but no discrimination may be made in the restrictions imposed as between five-leafed pines or Ribes originating within the State and such plants originating outside of the State.

The new quarantine restricts the interstate movement of five-leafed pines from infected territory according to the degree of blister-rust infection in each area and, so far as possible, in accordance with the recommendations of the responsible plant quarantine officials of the individual States. While some five-leafed pine nursery stock has been grown under conditions which assure freedom of such stock from blister-rust infection, blister-rust protection of nurseries has not yet been generally applied and standardized to the point where a wide interstate movement of white-pine stock from infected States is safe. However, when any infected State has instituted and successfully completed a nursery sanitation and general control program with respect to white-pine blister rust (including systematic eradication of *Ribes nigrum* from the State), the department will be willing to consider modification of the blister-rust quar-

antine restrictions so as to permit a wider movement of five-leafed pines from such State.

Infected States which have eradicated all European black currants within the State could then safely be permitted to move five-leafed pines within contiguous infected territory provided such stock were grown from time of seeding in an area from which all Ribes had been eradicated in and surrounding the nursery within a radius of 1,500 feet. This distance applies to the eastern half of the United States; more facts are required before the exact width of the Ribes-free protective zone around pine-growing nurseries in the Western States can be definitely specified. However, except as to *Ribes petiolare* and *R. bracteosum*, there is no present indication that the protective zone around the nursery need be of greater width in the West than in the East. In both the East and West any large aggregation of bushes of *Ribes aureum*, *R. odoratum*, or *R. sanguineum* may have to be removed within a greater distance than 1,500 feet of the nursery. This would be determined by local conditions. A further requirement would be that the nursery and surrounding territory be inspected each year from the time the seed is sown to assure against replanting or regrowth of Ribes, such inspection to be made by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the more distant future, the department may consider permitting movement of five-leafed pines under restriction (Federal permit) into the States east of the Mississippi Valley quarantine line from any infected eastern State which can satisfactorily demonstrate that every pine-growing nursery of the State contains only five-leafed pines grown under the control conditions previously specified.

The new quarantine prohibits interstate movement of the European black currant out of or into any State, except that such movement is permitted within 12 States in the Great Plains region and the extreme South, where there are no native white pines and where planted white pines are of minor importance because conditions are not highly favorable to their growth. In these 12 States movement of *Ribes nigrum* is permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a special certificate from the State nursery inspector of the State of origin. This department considers *Ribes nigrum* a menace to the white pine timber supply of the country, and recommends that all States in which white pine is native take active steps to eradicate this plant.

The quarantine is to be effective in the State of Oregon only against the two infected counties of Clatsop and Tillamook and the five contiguous counties. This is done in view of the fact that State authorities are cooperating fully with the Federal Government in quarantine, scouting, and control activities in which the entire State is covered in an adequate manner. This intensive action in Oregon is required because the finding of blister rust infection in the northwestern counties leaves no alternative, if the disease is to be prevented from reaching the commercial sugar pine forest area in the southwestern portion of the State. In other infected States, the quarantine lines follow State boundaries, since this is the most practicable plan in view of the limited funds available for scouting and control work closely allied to quarantine enforcement such as, of necessity, is being done in Oregon. Where possible it is felt to be essential to have a safety zone between the infected pine districts and the line beyond which Ribes may be shipped without special treatment.

It is realized that this quarantine is somewhat complex and entails additional work on many State nursery inspectors. However, blister rust control presents a complex situation, owing to the varying conditions encountered in the 14 infected States and in the 22 additional States requiring a greater or less degree of protection. It is complicated also by the fact that the quarantine is concerned with both pines and Ribes, and these host plants differ greatly as to their possibilities in spreading and establishing the disease. Every effort has been made to meet constructively the present situation with respect to the spread of blister rust and the regulations and the procedure thereunder have been simplified as far as is consistent with providing what is believed to be adequate safeguards against the spread of this disease.

It is hoped that all States will be in a position to cooperate effectively in carrying out the provisions of this quarantine.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. TAYLOR,
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS OFFERED FOR EXPORT TO MEET THE SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by that certain provision of the act of Congress approved May 11, 1926, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes" (Public No. 214—69th Congress), as follows:

"to inspect, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and nursery stock and other plants for propagation, when offered for export, and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object"

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do prescribe the following rules and regulations for carrying out the said provision of the act aforesaid, such rules and regulations to be in force and effect from August 9, 1926.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of August, 1926. Let the seal of the Department of Agriculture be hereto affixed.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. The act.—The following provision of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes," approved May 11, 1926 (Public No. 214—69th Congress), or any future act of Congress conferring like authority: "to inspect, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and nursery stock and other plants for propagation, when offered for export, and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object."

Paragraph 2. Secretary.—The Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Paragraph 3. Board.—The Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paragraph 4. Products.—Domestic fresh fruits and vegetables and seeds and nursery stock and other plants for propagation.

Paragraph 5. Inspector.—An inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties, as to the sanitary condition of the products under the act.

Paragraph 6. Office of inspection.—The office of an inspector of products covered by these regulations.

Paragraph 7. Inspection certificate.—A certificate of the sanitary condition of the products concerned, based on inspection of representative samples, issued by an inspector under the act.

Paragraph 8. Regulations.—Rules and regulations of the Secretary under the act.

Regulation 2.—Administration.

SECTION 1. The chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board is charged with the supervision of the performance of all duties arising in the administration of the act.

Regulation 3.—Where service is offered.

SECTION 1. Inspection may be made at the following ports of export, where inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board are located:

Astoria, Oreg.	Douglas, Ariz.	New York, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.
Boston, Mass.	El Paso, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brownsville, Tex.	Galveston, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Calexico, Calif.	Houston, Tex.	Providence, R. I.
Charleston, S. C.	Laredo, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	St. Louis, Mo.
Del Rio, Tex.	New Orleans, La.	Tia Juana, Calif.

Regulation 4.—Products covered.

SECTION 1. Fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds and nursery stock and other plants for propagation when offered for export to a country requiring a certificate of sanitation.

Regulation 5.—Application for inspection.

SECTION 1. A written application, in English, should be made on Form 372 (Federal Horticultural Board) as far in advance as possible, and should be filed in the office of inspection at the port of export.

SEC. 2. Each application for inspection shall state:

(*a*) Name and address of the applicant;
(*b*) Name and address of the consignor;
(*c*) Name and address of the consignee;
(*d*) Nature and quantity of products;
(*e*) Identification of products by grade, brand, marks, or numbers;
(*f*) Location of products to be inspected;
(*g*) Point of origin;
(*h*) Contemplated date of shipment;
(*i*) Name of vessel.

SEC. 3. Each application shall be deemed filed when delivered to the proper office of inspection. When such application is filed, a record showing the date and time of filing shall be made in such office.

Regulation 6.—Inspection.

SECTION 1. The applicant shall cause the product for which inspection is requested to be made accessible for inspection and to be so placed as to render possible inspection for insects and plant diseases of representative samples of all grades.

SEC. 2. Each individual shipment shall be segregated and each container shall bear distinguishing marks denoting the consignment to which the container applies.

SEC. 3. All labor involved in the inspection, such as opening and closing of containers, and all other manual labor shall be furnished by the applicant.

SEC. 4. Certificates may be refused for failure to fully carry out any of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 5. No inspector shall inspect any products in which he is directly or indirectly financially interested.

Regulation 7.—Inspection certificates.

SECTION 1. The inspector shall sign and issue a separate certificate, based on the findings in the samples, for each lot of products inspected by him. Each kind of fruit or vegetable shall constitute a separate lot, but different varieties of the same kind of fruit or vegetable shall not be so considered. In the case of nursery stock or seeds comprising a number of kinds of plants one certificate will be issued covering the entire consignment.

SEC. 2. The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by him. Upon the request of the applicant prior to issuance not more than three copies of the certificate may be issued to him without extra charge.

SEC. 3. One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of inspection, and one forwarded to the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 8.—Fees.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—For each lot of products inspected a fee determined in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 of this section, or such supplemental schedule as may be furnished the inspector from time to time by the Secretary, shall be paid by the applicant in accordance with the directions on

the fee bill furnished by the inspector. All fees shall be paid by check, money order, or draft, made payable to disbursing clerk, United States Department of Agriculture. Such collection shall be promptly forwarded to the Federal Horticultural Board at the close of each week for deposit to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Paragraph 2.—For each lot of products inspected the fee shall be as follows: $4 when the quantity involved is more than one-half of a carload of the maximum customary size for such products but not more than a full carload, and $2 when the quantity involved is not more than one-half of such a carload; but the maximum fee for any carload not exceeding the maximum customary size shall be $7.50. When the lot involved is in excess of a carload or is not contained in cars, the quantity shall be calculated in terms of carloads and fractions thereof of the maximum customary size for such carloads and the rates aforesaid applied, or when the products inspected can not readily be calculated in terms of car lots, or when the services rendered are such that a charge on the carload basis would be inadequate or inequitable, charges for inspection may be based on the time consumed by the inspector in connection with such inspections computed at the rate of $2 per hour. The minimum charge shall be $1.

Paragraph 3.—In addition to the certificates referred to in section 2 of regulation 7, copies of such certificates will be furnished at the rate of $1 each.

Regulation 9.—Fraud.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Any willful misrepresentation or any deceptive or fraudulent practice made or committed by any applicant for inspection may be deemed sufficient cause for debarring the person guilty thereof from any further benefits of the act.

Regulation 10.—Publications.

SECTION 1. Publications under the act and these regulations shall be made in Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board and such other media as the chairman of that board may from time to time designate for the purpose.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN MISSISSIPPI

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 21, 1926.

Postmasters in the State of Mississippi are informed that the list of terminal inspection points for the inspection of plants and plant products shipped into that State has been revised so that the complete list of such terminal inspection points in Mississippi is as follows:

A. & M. College.	Holly Springs.	Pascagoula.
Biloxi.	Houston.	Poplarville.
Brookhaven.	Jackson.	Senatobia.
Cleveland.	Laurel.	Starkville.
Corinth.	Meridian.	Tupelo.
Durant.	Moss Point.	West Jackson.
Grenada.	Natchez.	Yazoo City.
Gulfport.	Ocean Springs.	

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

REPORT OF FRUIT-FLY STUDIES IN PANAMA

In view of the difficulties which the department specialists experienced in identifying fruit flies from the larval stages intercepted by inspectors of the board in imported fruit, at the request of Mr. Aldrich, specialist in Diptera and associate curator of the National Museum, the board authorized the sending to Panama of Mr. Charles T. Greene, with the object of rearing the various species of fruit flies in their native habitat and associating the larva, pupa, and adult for the purpose of securing an authentic series of types of the different stages for comparison. This investigation was conducted during the months of March, April, and May, 1926.

Mr. Greene successfully carried out his mission so far as the three injurious species of *Anastrepha serpentina*, *A. fraterculus*, and *A. striata* are concerned. *A. serpentina* was found to infest Nispero (*Achras sapota*), star-appie (*Chrysophylium cainito*), and occasionally guava; *A. fraterculus* was found in red plums, and *A. striata* in guava. Mr. Greene reports that the papaya was also frequently infested with the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda*).

IMPORTATIONS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS BY REGISTERED, INSURED, OR C. O. D. MAIL

August 26, 1926.

The instructions issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General in the Postal Bulletin of June 12, 1926, under the caption "Importations of plants and plant products by mail," are also to be considered as applicable to registered, insured, and C. O. D. mail of foreign origin containing plants and plant products. The following additional instructions are issued covering importations of plants and plant products by *registered*, insured, and C. O. D. mail:

In so far as practicable, registered, insured, or C. O. D. packages of foreign origin containing matter of the character mentioned above should be examined by the authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture while the articles are in the custody and under the surveillance of employees of the Postal Service, but if authorized representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board consider it advisable to take registered, insured, or C. O. D. parcels containing matter of the character mentioned, or any portion of the contents, from the post office for examination, fumigation, or for other proper reasons, they should be permitted to do so, and in such cases, should receipt to the post office for the parcel or the matter removed therefrom, and in every instance advise the postmaster as to the disposition finally made of the matter. They should keep a record of any registered, insured, or C. O. D. parcels removed by them from the Postal Service and indicate therein disposition made of the parcel, or of any portion of the contents. If the parcel or any portion of the contents is returned to the post office, the record kept by the representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board should show just what matter is returned to the post office and receipt should be obtained from the postal employee for matter returned.

It is expected that postmasters will keep a record of registered, insured, or C. O. D. parcels or portions of the contents of such parcels retained by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and, if the parcel or portions of the contents of parcels are removed at other than the office of address in the United States, and retained by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, it is required that the postmaster at the office of address be furnished with information to that effect for entry on the proper delivery records of his office. Furthermore, the postmaster will, if his office is the exchange office which received the parcels direct from the foreign country of origin, transmit a bulletin of verification to the foreign country involved, advising that country of the disposition made of the parcel, or of any portion of its contents, when the same are retained by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture. If the post office from which the parcel, or the portion of its contents was removed, is not the exchange office which received it from abroad, the postmaster at the office where the matter was removed will advise the postmaster at the proper exchange office of original receipt as to the withdrawal of the parcel or retention of any portion of its contents and request the postmaster at the proper United States exchange office to advise the country of

origin by bulletin of verification as to the withdrawal and retention or destruction of the parcel, or any portion of its contents and the reasons therefor.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period July 1 to September 30, 1926.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26)

In the case of the United States *v.* J. C. Welch, doing business as the Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of five white-pine trees to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 277.)

In the case of the United States *v.* David Knight and A. R. Knight, doing business as David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich., in the interstate shipment of six gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendants pleaded guilty and each defendant was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 303.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Wm. Westhauser, doing business as Westhauser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Mich., in the interstate shipment of 12 currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 309.)

In the case of the United States *v.* C. E. Snyder, doing business as Preston Nurseries, Preston, Minn., in the interstate shipment of two currant plants and six gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 281.)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Arthur Wilson, Cold Springs, Cape May, N. J., in the interstate shipment on August 17, 1925, of one basket of vegetables from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 300.)

In the case of the United States *v.* C. R. Simons, Wilmington, Del., in the interstate shipment on December 2, 1925, of two boxes of Chrysanthemum plants from the infested area of Delaware to points outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 288.)

In the case of the United States v. John D. Coles, Woodstown, N. J., in the interstate shipment on December 2, 1925, of one bundle of nursery stock from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 299.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation on December 2, 1925, of two boxes of Chrysanthemum plants from the infested area of Delaware to points outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50 ($25 on each of two counts). (Plant Quarantine Case No. 289.)

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* John Pellar, Binghamton, N. Y., in attempting to smuggle in 200 strawberry plants from France, without permit, the defendant was fined $95. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 286.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Jesus L. Guerrero, in attempting to smuggle 23 live ornamental plants and shrubs into this country from Mexico, without permit, the defendant was sentenced to jail for the period August 16 to September 13.

MEXICAN FRUIT-FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* J. B. Corrales, Tucson, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle 50 sweet limes and 4 oranges into this country from Mexico, the defendant was fined $50. [NOTE.—The defendant also had in his possession five pomegranates in violation of quarantine No. 56.]

AVOCADO QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Miguel Esparaza, in attempting to smuggle 20 avocadoes into this country from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $150.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lucia Jaime de Saucedo, in attempting to smuggle 17 avocadoes into this country from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Basilio Alego, in attempting to smuggle in from Mexico about one-half bushel of peaches, four watermelons, and 10 pounds of grapes, the defendant was fined $10.

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